

**WATSON'S**  
**FRUIT SYRUPS**  
Prepared from GENUINE FRUIT  
Juices Make  
**DELIGHTFUL COOLING**  
**DRINKS.**

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**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
**LIMITED,**  
**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
a1005

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**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 875 lbs. net \$5.00 per cask ex Factory.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.  
**SEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
a1046

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1967.

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING  
POCKET PISTOLS.**

**CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.**  
**With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES**  
**FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.**  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
**Hongkong, 8th March, 1907.**

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.**

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**CALIBRE 7.63 mm.**  
**With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES**  
**FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.**  
**CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.**  
**Hongkong, 13th March, 1907.** 575

**A LING & CO..**  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Next to Messrs. KUHN & KOMOR).

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.**

**Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.**

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 778-12

## REDUCED PRICES

Eastman's No. 3, F.P.K. Film	12 Exps \$1.00	
"    "    3, "    "    "	6 "    "    "	8 "    "    "
"    "    3A, "    "	10 "    "    "	12 "    "    "
"    "    3A, "    "	6 "    "    "	8 "    "    "
"    "    2, B.E.K. "	12 "    "    "	12 "    "    "
	6 "    "    "	

Prices of "other sizes of" Films are moderate.  
Developing and Printing for Amateurs carefully and promptly undertaken.  
TACK & CO.

Furniture Manufacturers & Ph  
Goods Store,  
26, Des Vœux Ro  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1437

**KUHN & KOMOR'S**  
ART CURIOS STORE  
will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst.  
No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under  
Connaught Hotel) and  
A CLEARANCE SALE  
At greatly REDUCED PRICES will be  
held to the end of this month.  
Inspection Cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 1608

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**  
**TIME TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes -  
8.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes -  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
5.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes -

**NIGHT CABS.**

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. ...9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,  
every & hour.

**SATURDAYS.**

Extra Cabs at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SUNDAYS.**

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes -  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes -  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon...Every 15 minutes -  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes -  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes -  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes -  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes -

**NIGHT CABS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 p.m. & 11.15 p.m., every half hour.**

**SPECIAL CABS** by arrangement at the  
pass'g Office, Alexandra Buildings, D's  
Roi Central.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SONS**  
General Managers.  
Ferguson, 9th May, 1907.

**PHOTO SUPPLIES.**  
**LONG HING & CO..**  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
**FRESH STOCKS OF**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
**THE ONLY STORE IN THE COLONY.**  
Devoted exclusively to Photographic Goods. Developing and Printing undertaken.  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1907. [a1018]

CHAMPAGNE  
G. H. MUMM & CO.,  
THE MOST POPULAR WINE.

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Can be had in the following qualities:—  
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain),  
BRUT (Gordon-Rouge).

SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER  
BRANDS.  
SERVED IN ALL CLUBS AND FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, AND OBTAINABLE  
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN THE COLONY, AND FROM  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., SOLE AGENTS.**  
HONGKONG, 1st June, 1907. [14107

**REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE**  
**OF STEAMERS.**  
 OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT  
 S.S. "PAUL BEAU"—1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN"—1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure  
 from Hongkong 9.30 P.M. (SATURDAYS excepted). Departure from Canton at  
 5.15 P.M. (SUNDAYS excepted).  
 These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric  
 Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's  
 Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents.—Messrs.  
 E. Paquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—  
 BARETTO & CO.  
 Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. Agents. 149

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO..**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
OF  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA  
ESTABLISHED 1835.

				Per Case.
BRANDY	★ ★ ★ ★	-	-	\$21.50
"	★ ★ ★	-	-	19.00
"	★ ★	-	-	16.00
WHISKY	RAIL MALL	-	-	19.00

"	JOHN WALKER & SONS'	
"	OLD HIGHLAND -	12.00
"	C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL	
"	BLEND -	10.00
"	PORT WINE, INVALIDS -	19.00
"	DOURO -	13.00
"	SHERRY, AMOROSO -	19.00
"	LA TORRE -	15.25
"	BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. -	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO:  
**SIEMSSSEN & CO..**  
HONGKONG AGENTS.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO**

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**NEW STOCK OF SPORTING GOODS.**

**CRICKET** BATS from \$6.00 each.  
BALLS " 90 cents each.  
STUMPS, LEG GUARDS, GLOVES, ETC.

**TENNIS** RACKETS from \$10.00 each.  
BALLS per doz. \$9.00  
POSTS, NETS, COURTMARKERS, ETC.

**HOCKEY** STICKS from \$2.75 each.  
BALLS " 80 cents each.  
LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS, CROQUET.

**FOOTBALL** RUGBY \$5.00 each.  
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**SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS AND DUMB BELLS.**

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**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
**TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY,**  
the 11th and 12th October, 1907, commencing each day, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES  
ROOMS, No 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,  
A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
**JAPANESE CURIOS**  
COMPRISING:—  
OLD IVORY CARVINGS and WOVEN NETSUKES, LACQUERED TOILET  
STAND, INEO (Medicine Case), HAND-PAINTED SCREEN ON GOLD PAPER  
OLD BUDDHAS and IDOLS, CLOCKS (from a Daimyo's collection);  
FINE TORTOISE SHELLS, SHIBUCHI VASES, MAKUDU TEA SETS and  
VASES, KINKOSAN and SATSUMA TEA SETS and VASES, BRONZE and BRASS  
VASES, BLUE and WHITE ABITA WARE, KAGA TEA SETS &c. and &c.;  
AND  
SILK-EMBROIDERED KIMONOS, TABLE COVERS, SCREENS; &c., and &c.  
IN LAID PANELS and SCREENS.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms.—As usual.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
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TRADE  
TEN YEARS OLD.

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BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND.  
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The Man of Property, by John Galsworthy	\$1.50	List of the Higher Metropolitan and Provincial Authorities of China, corrected to June 1st, 1907, by S. F. Mayers	\$5.00
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The Marriage Lease, by Frankfort Moore	1.50	The Motor Boat Manual, compiled by the Staff of the "The M. or Boat"	5.00
A Call Girl's Destiny, by Mrs. Bailie Reynolds	1.50	35 CENTS EACH OR THREE FOR \$1.	
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Brewster's Millon's, by G. B. McCutcheon	1.50	The Fool Errand, by Maurice Hewlett	
To a Nun Confessed, by Irene Cigoud	.70	The Emperor's Candlesticks, by Baron Orczy	
The Winnie Post Summer Annual	.70	Stella Fiegellins, by Rider Haggard	
L'Academie de Trarime, par Marie de Benary	2.00	The Rose of Judah, by George Griffith	
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Cloves Naval Pocket Book for 1907	5.50	The Yellow Van, by Richard Whiteing	
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		Linked by Fate, by Charles Garvice	
		The House of White Shadows, by B. Farjeon	

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**KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER**  
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

 **LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.**

**BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.**

SOLE AGENTS:  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, Queen's Road Central

Telephone No. 75.  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

# BREWSTER & CO., LIMITED.

PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.

<h2>LETT'S DIARIES, 1903.</h2>		<p>The Monk's Treasure, by Geo. Horton ...</p> <p>Carette of Sark, by Oxenham ...</p> <p>The Lede Star, by Max Pemberton ...</p> <p>The Nation's Best Pictures—A Selection from the finest modern Paintings in the Public Galleries of Great Britain re-produced in Colour, 24 Parts ...</p> <p>Leopold Shakespeare ...</p> <p>Little Folks Volume ...</p> <p>The Bridge Winner ...</p> <p>Ball's Story of the Heavens ...</p>
<p>Practical Shipbuilding, by Holms, 2 Volumes; with Diagrams and Illustrations ... .. \$30.00</p> <p>Accounting and Banking, by A. Nixon 7.00</p> <p>The Royal Scottish Academy, Special Number of "The Studio" ... .. 3.50</p> <p>Through Town and Jungle—14,000 Miles Awheel among the Temples and People of the Indian Plains, by W. Hunter Workman ... .. 10.00</p> <p>A.B.C. Code; 5th edition.</p> <p>Wilson Pink, by Wilson Barrett ... .. 1.50</p>		
		<p><b>A NEW STOCK of CHEAP NOVELS</b></p> <p>35 Cents Each or 3 for \$1.</p>

<p><b>S</b> I E N T I N G .  <b>SURGEON DENTIST.</b>          NO. 19, D'AGUIAR STREET  <b>TERMS VERY MODERATE.</b>          Consultation Free.          Hongkong, 21st September, 1905</p>	<p>NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESID  <b>E</b> X T R A C O P I E S of Daily Press          sale daily at the KOWLOON H          STALL, M.M. HUI TONG JEE'S KOW          STORE, No. 36, Edgwa Road &amp; Mr. AN Y          FERRY WARE STALL.          Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.</p>
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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)

**T**HE Accumulated Funds of the Company  
are nearly £11,000,000,  
and the annual revenue is at the rate of  
£3600  
**PER DAY.**

**DODWELL & CO., LD.**  
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**HONGKONG HOTEL**

**FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.**

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort  
Ladies & Afternoon Tea Rooms  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms  
Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**  
**A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.**  
 Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
 Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
 Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
 Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if  
 required).  
 Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
 Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
 For Terms, &c., apply to the—  
**MANAGER.**  
 Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a1245

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**PRIVATE HOTEL.**

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MADONNAL ROAD.

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**E**LECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.

Proprietress, MRS. G. SACHSE.

**THE GRAND HOTEL**  
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.  
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.  
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

**BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.**  
Special arrangements for a long stay.  
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"BOA VISTA"  
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA).  
MACAO.

**H**AS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. Two steamers (S.S. Sui An and Sui Tai) sail daily from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with these centres.

Cable Address—"DOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply

**THE MANAGER**

**VICTORIA HOTEL**  
SHAMSEEN—CANTON.

FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL.  
On the British Concession.  
Electrically Lighted.  
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience  
Reasonable Rates.

Under the Personal Superintendence of  
H. HAYNES, Late Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

**MACAO HOTEL**  
TELEGRAMS—FARMER, MACAO,  
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In the Centre of the Praya Grande  
CAPT. T. AUSTIN, Manager,  
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and  
experienced European Management.  
Every Comfort and Convenience for Resi-  
dents and Tourists.

**NEW CARTRIDGES.**  
**BY** Popular English Manufacturers.  
 all Bore and Sizes.  
**SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILL**  
**SHOT.** From No. 10 to 388G at \$3, \$4,  
 \$7.50 per 100 **SPORTING REQUISITES**  
 and **AIR GUNS** in Variety.  
 Inspection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.**  
 Hongkong 28th October 1906



## INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARET.

	per case	per case
	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. ptes.
ST. ESTEPHE	7.50	8.50
ST. JULIEN	9.00	10.0
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CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LAFITE	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
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CARNET	25.00	
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CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	

OUR CLARETS, INCLUDING THE LOWEST PRICED, ARE OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, AND GUARANTEED TO BE THE GENUINE PRODUCT OF THE JUICE OF THE GRAPES.

CLARETS FROM THE CELEBRATED CHATEAUX ABOVE MENTIONED ARE TOO WELL KNOWN TO CONNOISSEURS TO NEED COMMENT, AND WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM AS MATURE AND IN FINE CONDITION.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be not before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Orders: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Elder, P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

## DEATH.

On October 9th, at 5 p.m., at the Government Civil Hospital WILHELMINA, the beloved wife of CHARLES SCHULLENBACH, of Quarry Bay, aged 75. Funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 5 p.m.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 10TH, 1907.

WITH such a fine, outspread, land-locked harbour as Hongkong has got, it was inevitable that yachting would figure prominently, if not pre-eminently, among the sports of the Colony. It has done so. There are two yacht clubs, and about thirty yachts of various types. Just at present the inwards of the stronger club are rumbling with excitement over a rather pretty dispute. The stronger club happens to be the younger club, partly by reason of the very conditions which have given rise to the trouble. The premier club, the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, is dying of the disease of Drives. The newer club, the Corinthian Yacht Club, is thriving on the crumbs of LAZARUS. More explicitly, luxury has proved the bane of the R. H. K. Y. C. It began with a fleet of yachts that cost no more than about \$250 each, and bit by bit, the type was altered and amended and improved until now, with perhaps some rise in the cost of labour and material, a member has to spend two thousand dollars before he can have a boat entitled to compete with those flying the R. Y. C. burgee. There are not many men who can afford that much for such a luxury, so the membership has dwindled, and the

fleet has almost disappeared. The Corinthians began with the excellent and approved idea that there are plenty of keen sportsmen available provided that a reasonable check be put on the outlay. They therefore adopted a pattern for a One-Design class of boats, all of which were to be alike as far as possible in measurement, material, and cost. This idea, properly carried out, puts yacht racing on a laudable footing. Competition is not between long purses and short ones, but between brains. The keenest and most observant sailorman, theoretically, and allowing for the element of luck—acts

of God, so to say—stands the best chance of winning. True sailorcraft consists in getting the best from the material in hand and from the conditions existing; but keen yachtsmen have got into the way of thinking they should be boat builders, designers, and riggers as well. To a certain extent this is a good thing. A man who thinks out possible improvements to the shape of his sail, the size of his combing, the material of his keel, and so on, is a clever and a useful man, likely to advance the sport and to succeed himself. But, and on this point we have no doubts, he is out of place in a One-Design Club, unless he be sportsman enough to present his ideas to the rest of the boat-owners at the proper time for considering amendments of the standard, for general adoption and use. If he thinks of some new "dodge" or alteration and endeavours to steal a march on the others, in a One-Design class, he is going clear against the principle of the combination, and he appears more of a pot-hunter than a sportsman. In the case of the C.Y.C., it unfortunately appears that the standard was somewhat vaguely defined as to some important details, and worse still, the earlier committeemen were reprehensibly slack in ignoring sundry innovations involving departure from the principle. Suddenly awaking to the danger, as the evil grew, and they were threatened with such things as dearer materials, hollow masts and spars, and so on, the existing committee suddenly (this week) put their foot down, and forbade, until such time as a majority of the boatowners shall decide otherwise, the introduction of any more novelties. They did quite right, but by not doing it sooner, their action involves a certain amount of hardship on the innovators. One man was lucky enough to pick up a hollow mast dirt cheap at second hand, and put it into his craft without consulting the committee. His argument was that as the One-Design specifications apply only to the hull, he was not obliged to consult anybody, and he could not be persuaded that he was not being harshly treated in having to replace it with the solid and heavier masts used by the rest. He rashly accused the majority of envy and of unsportsmanlike behaviour in depriving him of the advantage of his luck and forethought. It would have been more sportsmanlike to have bowed to the majority, and given them credit for honest intention. The curse of Suburbia, and indeed of all society, would surely penetrate even a One-Design Yacht Club, if he were allowed to persist. Every man wants to be as good as his neighbour. If No. 10 has a brass doorplate, the lady at No. 12 is unhappy till she gets one too; and one boat fitted with hollow mast and spars would set the others all striving for similar luxuries, which cost, by the way, when purchased new, more than the total cost of the present type of boat complete. The conclusion of the matter is not hidden; it would involve the conclusion of the Club. The C.Y.C., at present strong and flourishing, and breeding good sailors, would before long become as moribund as its forerunner, the R. H. K. Y. C. Those who want to experiment, and are prepared to demonstrate their superior knowledge at extra cost, can always enter for the handicap class, where there is absolutely no limit to originality and invention. But those who want a big fleet of One-Design boats, encouraging more men to take up the sport, and to keep alive the cunning that made Britannia the ruler of the waves, should work loyally together, observing the spirit rather than the letter of the rules that are meant to put competing helmsmen on a fair level at starting. As it is, there is much room for improvement. Fully half the men who sport yachting caps know nothing of knotting and splicing; many of them go aboard and depend upon the China-boy to make all shipshape for the cruise, and leave him to do the same when lying-up. The object of such Clubs should be, not to encourage yachtsmen of the Lirron type, but to make sailors and handy men; not to provide trophies and excitement for pot-hunters and gamblers, but to inculcate a love of the sea and a thorough acquaintance with the wonders and glories that mean so much in the lives

of them that go down to the sea in ships. After all, if two boats be caught in a squall off Cape D'Aguilar, it is not the skipper with the best filled purse who shows up better, but the man who has been trained to cope with an emergency requiring quickness of eye and brain and hand, which, to be sure, may be acquired as well in a four-hundred-dollar boat as in a yacht costing ten times as much.

We are informed by Mr. Northcote that the Interport Rifle shooting match has been postponed to Saturday.

The 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders in South Africa has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for China, to be stationed at Tientsin.

A wealthy landed proprietor named Glizinski, of Butzow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who has committed suicide, stated in a letter found by his side, that he took his life because the worries of the administration of his money weighed too heavily upon his mind.

Negotiations are being carried on between two large Hamburg shipbuilding yards with a view to amalgamation. They are the Vulcan Works, of Bremen, and the Weser Shipbuilding Company, of the same city, each possessing a capital of £500,000. The negotiations are likely to be crowned with success.

We have to thank a correspondent for pointing out a very obvious *lapsus calami* in the leader advising the dredging of the Causeway Bay typhoon shelter. The suggestion of a toll at say "half a cent a catty" was intended, as we think most people would understand, for half a cent a pion.

There was heavy betting on the race between the "Lusitania" and the "Lucania." A curious wager was made by two Americans. One fancied the "Lucania," the other the "Lusitania." One man is tall and slim, the other is short and fat. The loser of the wager had to wear a suit from his opponent's wardrobe.

The Japanese commissioners, who are said to have a very large sum of money at their disposal for the purchase of horses, were present at the Dublin Show last month. They bought the thoroughbred stallion Blairmore, second prize winner in his class, the first and second prize yearling colts, and the brood mares Keardagh and Repose.

Consul-General Wilder has received information that Mr. Tsai, who is accompanied by a party of fourteen, will arrive here on Saturday morning. On the following morning the distinguished visitors will leave by the transport "McClure" for Manila. The invitations to dinner at Government House will therefore hold good for Saturday instead of Friday night.

Among the passengers leaving by the "Roon" to-day for England is Mr. H. H. Huxthorpe, solicitor, who for the past ten years has been engaged with the firm of Messrs. Denny and Bowley. It is probable that after a holiday at home Mr. Huxthorpe will return to Shanghai to carry on the practice of his profession. During his stay in Hongkong he has made many friends who will regret his departure from their midst.

The Philadelphia Telephone Company has issued a circular to its operators and its subscribers asking them to omit the word "please" in all messages over the telephone. The company has calculated that the unnecessary word is used over the telephone in Philadelphia some 900,000 times every day. Reckoning each repetition to take up half a second of valuable time, 125 hours daily are wasted by people who say "please."

During the stay of the German Emperor and Empress in England in November as the guests of the King and Queen, it is understood that their Majesties will pay a visit to the City of London. In anticipation of such an engagement, the Corporation of London are holding themselves ready to invite the Emperor and Empress to a reception and *déjeuner* in the Guildhall as they did on the occasion of their last State visit to London in 1891. At that time Alderman Sir Joseph Savory was Lord Mayor and Sir William Farmer and the late Sir Augustus Harris were the Sheriffs. The German Emperor's memorable speech on that occasion is preserved in the records of the City. It is noticeable that most Royal visits to the City of recent years have occurred in November, and that it has fallen to the duty of the new Lord Mayor, immediately upon entering office, to act as host at these interesting and important ceremonies.

It is interesting to read in an Australian magazine just to hand what M. A. Noble, the best all-round cricketer in Australia, thinks about the coming test matches. The team the Australians wanted to see to be chosen from: F. S. Jackson, C. B. Fry, Hirst, A. C. MacLaren, A. L. Hutchings, R. H. Spooner, Hayward, Tyldesley, Blythe, W. Brearley, Lilley, H. Martyn, Arnold, N. A. Knox, or Fielder. With such a side to face, Australia would, he thinks, have to dig up some new players from the country. But the country districts, he complains, do not take interest enough in cricket even to provide turf wickets! The batting strength of Australia, he thinks, is all right, but they want another Ferris for "left-handed bowling" on bad wickets, and a second edition of Trumble for slow right-arm bowling to beguile English bats into unwisdom. He insists that no bowler who is not a good field should be included; while he has no respect for the bowler who cannot bat at least well enough to keep up his wicket while the man at the other end makes the runs.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

## GENERAL SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

LONDON, October 7th.

The *Morning Post* correspondent in Tangier says that Raisuli has reduced his terms for General Sir Harry Maclean's release to, British protection for himself and family, and a ransom of £30,000. The British Government is prepared to grant its protection and to advance the ransom on the guarantee of the Sultan to refund the amount.

## STRIKE OF COTTON HANDLERS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, October 7th.

8,000 members of the Cotton Handlers Union in New Orleans have struck, stopping all shipments of cotton.

## JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 7th.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Washington has good authority for stating that the principal reason of Mr. Taft's visit to Japan is to inform the latter that unless the emigration of coolies to America is checked, an Exclusion Bill will be introduced in Congress during the coming session.

## NEW CHAPLAIN FOR HONGKONG.

Our London correspondent learns that the Rev. A. Dallas Ennis, chaplain to H. M. forces, Chelsea Barracks, has been appointed chaplain to the forces in Hongkong. He will take up his new duties early next year. Mr. Ennis is a most charming man and beloved by every soldier who knows him. He is very broad-minded, fond of every kind of sport, and is a firm believer in the high moralising influence of the theatre.

## A FALSE ALARM.

Yesterday a lark was responsible for some excitement on the water front. He gave the alarm that a fire had broken out on the "Catherine Apoc" and the Harbour Office Authorities at once apprised the men in charge of the fire. At. Somehow or other the flames could not get away very sharply, as a matter of fact about twenty minutes was spent in raising the anchor, and when she reached the vessel there was no apparent call for her services. Those on board the "Catherine Apoc" were surprised at the visit of the float and when the captain was asked if he had a fire on board he replied that he had, but that it was in the galley. The float then returned to her anchorage.

## A HOLIDAY OPPORTUNITY.

Residents in the Colony as well as Tourists will be interested to learn that an excellent opportunity can now be availed of by steamers of the Indo-China S.N. Co's Calcutta Line for the round trip from Hongkong to Japan and back.

Leaving Hongkong every three weeks the steamers proceed to Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, thence returning to Hongkong direct. Time allows for passengers to leave the vessels at Yokohama and proceed by rail to Kyoto, Osaka, &c., re-joining the ship at either Kobe or Moji, as most convenient. A stay of about 2 to 3 days is made at the various ports of call. The steamers viz.:—"Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," the largest of the Company's fleet, are most comfortable, are fitted throughout with electric light, fans &c., and carry a duly qualified surgeon. The round trip from Hongkong occupies about 24 days, and the new service is one which will doubtless be availed of by those who are fortunate enough to get away from the Colony for a few weeks. This opportunity will also appeal strongly to tourists arriving in Hongkong with little time to spare but with a desire to see Shanghai and Japan.

## ARRIVAL OF LORD LI.

ENTERTAINED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord Li, the new Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived here by the German mail late last evening. The Customs launch *Kowloon* conveyed him from the steamer to Blake Pier, where a guard of honour from the Middlesex Regiment was drawn up. Here he was met by a number of leading Chinese and Government officials, and entering a vice regal chair, was conveyed to Government House, where he was entertained at dinner by H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard. Among the guests introduced to his Lordship, and who dined at Government House, were—H.E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Mr. Justice Wise, Hon. Mr. E. A. Harcourt, Mr. F. A. Hazleland, Captain and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Brewin, Mr. Moreno, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Dr. and Miss Sanders, Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wu Yai, General Broadwood, Capt. Bonham, Commodore Stokes, Mr. Blanchflower, Mr. W. R. M. de Parr, Mr. Fung Wa-chuen, Mr. Lau Chiu-pak, Mr. Ho Chik-seng, Mr. Swart, Mr. and Mrs. Volpicelli, Major and Mrs. Chitty, Major and Mrs. Stephenson, Major Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Taft, Lieut. Comm. Bamber, Lieut. Comm. Darwell, Captain de Horsey, Lieut. Comm. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, and Mr. Leung Pak-kai.

## THE TRIAL OF ADSETTS.

The trial of Adsetts on the capital charge was continued before Mr. C. D. Melbourn at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. E. Merrell presented on behalf of the Crown Solicitor, and Mr. R. Harding appeared for the accused.

Mr. Frank Browne, government analyst, said that on 19th August P. S. O'Sullivan gave him the three bottles produced. He examined them and found they all contained harmless liquids. On August 14th he received from the same officer a piece of mattress ticking, a quantity of mattress hair, and a table cover, all of which he examined and found blood thereon. He could not say whether it was ordinary blood or not. On August 15th he received from Dr. Macfarlane, four sealed bottles of post mortem material, which he examined for poison and found none therein.

Lolita Levitt was recalled.

Mr. Merrell—I propose to ask her one question.

Mr. Harding—I am entitled to know what question my friend intends to put.

Mr. Merrell—I intend to ask witness if she can tell how deceased was clothed when she visited her house.

Mr. Harding—I object. I cannot admit that question after the evidence of Miss Josie Marshall yesterday.

Mr. Merrell—I cannot see what my friend's objection is.

Mr. Harding—My objection is that it was stated in court yesterday by Miss Marshall—

Mr. Merrell—It does not matter what was stated in court yesterday.

Mr. Harding—Miss Marshall stated—

Mr. Merrell—She did not—

Mr. Harding—Miss Marshall stated in court yesterday what the deceased was wearing—

Mr. Merrell—She did not. She stated that a certain skirt belonged to Miss Dayton. She did not state she was wearing it.

Mr. Harding—I object.

His Worship—Has this witness been in court before?

Mr. Merrell—Yes. (To witness—On the early morning of the 4th August when she left your house, do you remember how she was dressed?)

Witness—She had a blue skirt, a shirt blouse, and a small black and white checked jacket.

Would you recognise the skirt again?—I don't know.

Does the small refer to the jacket or the check?—The check was small.

(Skirt produced.)—That looks like the skirt. It is a little paler.

In daylight would a skirt not look paler than at night?

Mr. Harding—I object.

Witness—Some shades are paler in daylight and darker at night.

Would you say it would look paler in daylight or night?—I am not a judge of that.

Is this checked jacket like the one Miss Dayton wore?—Very much like it.

Cross-examined—Have you read the statement made by Miss Marshall yesterday referring to the colours of the skirt which she said belonged to Miss Dayton? Did you read the report of the case yesterday?—Yes.

Re-examined—When did you read the report?—In last night's paper.

When were you aware you would be called?—About a quarter to one this afternoon.

Did you read the report again?—No.

Josie Marshall recalled, said that she lived with deceased in the Hotel Francaise at Manila. Prior to that she had lived with her for two years and nine months. When she identified the belongings of Miss Dayton yesterday she noticed two rings were missing, one was a solitaire ring set with two diamonds.

Fra-ces Gomes, passenger clerk in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, stated that on 5th August a white man came to the office and booked a first class passage to Shanghai on the "Tosa Maru." He gave the name of Mr. Jackson.

Do you see him now?—I see him at the bar. I suppose you mean in the dock?—Yes.

Witness added that Mr. Jackson paid \$50 for his passage. Witness saw him on board the day the vessel sailed. On the 30th September he saw the accused again when he picked him out from a number of others in Victoria Gaol.

Mr. P. E. J. Vodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, gave details of the identification in Victoria Gaol. Defendant was placed with ten other men. Miss Marshall picked him out when he was sitting number three from the left. Other witnesses failed to identify him, several picked out the wrong man, one or two said defendant "looked like the man," but a number had no difficulty in identifying him with the exception of the first two witnesses. Defendant chose his position himself. On the 30th September witness held another identification in the gaol. Witness Kent picked out the wrong man, but witness Gomes identified the defendant when the men were in the same order. On the 1st October he held another identification in the gaol. The witnesses were brought in one by one.

Did the defendant make any remarks during the identification?—After the witness Lai Lok had identified the defendant and had been taken away, the defendant objected to the identification as being unfair. He objected because he said the hotel boys could identify his clothes and hat. In consequence of that remark I made them take off their hats.

Cross-examined—You have told us that the defendant notably looked taller than the others?—Yes.

How much would he be taller than the next tallest?—About two inches, I think.

I suppose the same difference would be apparent when they sat down?—I don't think so.

Why?—I think men tend to look more of the same height when seated.

Where were these witnesses located prior to the identification?—The Chinese witnesses were in the Court Yard and the American ladies were in the Detective's Office.

I suppose all the men were clean shaven?—Yes.

Did they look as if they had been shaved that morning?—Well, recently.

The defendant was not?—I did not notice it. He was not shaved in gaol?—He did not appear more unshaven than the others.

On the 30th of August defendant would look dirtier than the other men?—Yes.

With regard to the objection made by defendant that the hotel boys would identify him because they would have seen his clothes and hat hanging up, was that a voluntary statement or in reply to a question from you?—I think it was a voluntary statement.

Detective-Sergeant O'Sullivan, said that on 8th August in consequence of information received he went to the Hongkong Hotel and examined the register. He found the names "Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones, Room 184" and asked if they were in. A clerk called a porter to find out whether they were in their room and word came back that they had not been seen for three or four days. Witness asked for the manager, and when Mr. Davies came, he asked him to accompany witness to Room 184. They entered the room. Mr. Davies remarked that two bath towels belonging to the room were missing. Witness made a hurried examination of the room and looked it, taking the key away.

Next morning he made a careful examination of the room with Chief Detective Inspector Hanson and found the dark tweed coat produced hanging on a rack at the right of the bed. On the rack was a black soft hat, a crape shirt, and a vest. The bed was in order. Blood was found on the mattress on the under side. Folded up in a sofa he found a pair of parts of the same material as the jacket and some clothing which had apparently come from the laundry. Some of the handkerchiefs were marked with the name "Gortrud." He also found in the room the cash box, some empty jewel cases, the luggage produced, and a black felt hat with the name "A. H. Jacques and Co." inside.

He brought the prisoner back from Manila, landing hers on 23rd September. Prisoner was handed over to him by the authorities at Manila.

Cross-examined—The part of the mattress ticking produced was taken from nearer one end than the other, nearer the head than the foot. He questioned both room boys on the night of August 8th as to whether they had removed anything from the room, and they told him they had not. He took the key of the room away with him. He did not ask Mr. Davies if there was another key.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson said that on 9th August he went to the Hongkong Hotel and proceeded to Room 184 and with the last witness examined the mattress. The bloodstains were on the under side of the mattress. There were bloodstains on the table cover. On 24th September at 10 a.m. he read over the charge in his office to the defendant, whom he cautioned. The defendant made the following statement "I wish to plead not guilty." I took it down in writing and the accused signed it.

Mr. Merrell—That is the case for the prosecution. I submit I have made out a *prima facie* case and that the accused must take his trial at the next sessions.

Mr. Harding—I don't propose to address your Worship at any length at all. I simply reserve my defence.

In reply to the usual question asking him if he had anything to say in answer to the charge, accused replied in the negative.

His Worship—Mr. Harding, I must ask your client if he wishes to make any statement or to call any witnesses.

Accused said he did not.

His Worship—You are committed to take your trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Adsetts seemed relieved to have reached the final of the first part of a long trial.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[Extracts from the Hongkong Daily Press of Oct. 10th, 1857.]

We are happy to be enabled to announce that H. E. Sir John Bowring has received from Calcutta a fine handsome Carriage. It was a source of anxiety to us, lest Baron de Gros should be lugged up the hill on that shocking concern that Lord Elgin was bundled in on his landing.

So great was the damage to the Portuguese Lorches, and Chinese cargo boats in Macao on the morning of the 1st inst, that Merchants in the Holy City find it difficult to make the most ordinary shipments. The extraordinary sum of \$74 was paid the other day for the hire of a small China boat to carry a few bundles of empty gunny bags to a ship in the offing under despatch.

We observe from the Moulmein papers that the Sardinian frigate *Berardo*, Count de Vary, Capt., was loading Timber for Genoa. There were no less than five ships loading Timber at Moulmein for Bombay, which is surely a new feature in the Trade of the East Indies. Stranger still, there was not one vessel loading for China.

*The Passing of Night* by J. FOVARGUE BRADLEY, (London: John Long) is a novel that will appeal to a somewhat limited circle. It is a politico-religious dissertation with a suspicion of a love story—interesting itself throughout, and only those keenly interested in church disestablishment, episcopalian doctrine, and non-conformity are likely to find much pleasure in the production.



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LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	OCEANA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	Noon, 19th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

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YOKOHAMA and KOBE SWATOW and SHANGHAI HOIHOW and HAIPHONG SWATOW and SHANGHAI MANILA CHEFOO and TIENTSIN CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"CHANGSHA" "CHINGTU" "SHAOHSING" "SINGAN" "YOHOW" "TAN" "KUEICHOW" "KWEIYANG"	On 10th Oct., 4 P.M. On 11th Oct., 4 P.M. On 13th Oct., D'light On 15th Oct., 4 P.M. On 18th Oct., 4 P.M. On 19th Oct., 4 P.M.

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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO and YOKOHAMA	"ROON" Capt. MEINERS	Thursday, 10th Oct., at 8 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"GOEBEN" Capt. WILHELM	Thursday, 10th Oct., at Noon.
MANILA, FRIEDR. WILHELM HAFEN, SIMPSONHAFEN BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. v. MINSEN	Thursday, 10th Oct., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. SENDES	About Thursday, 18th October.

For further Particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

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Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

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Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

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undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject  
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All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 12th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

4

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS,  
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 831 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 34 1/2 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.

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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 64 1/2 "

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Extreme Length... 571 feet.

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Width of Entrance on Top... 68 "

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PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

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# SHIPPING IN PORT.

STRAMERS
AMARA, British str., 1,654, C. J. Matlock, 27th Sept.—Mol 21st Sept., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN, British str., 2,545, Lewis, 30th September—New York and Darban Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.
ANTILLOCH, British str., 5,796, G. D. Kays, 5th October—Tacoma via Ports 4th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, T. Kayser, 8th October—Haiphong & Hoihow 7th October, General.—Jebben & Co.
CATHERINE APCV, British str., 1,731, W. D. A. Thomas, 4th October—Calcutta 18th S. p. General.—David Sassoon & Co.
CHANGSHA, British str., 2,213, G. W. Estley, 23rd Sept.—Sydney via Ports 21st August, General.—Butterfield & Swire
CHINATU, British str., 1,431, W. B. Brown, 7th October—Australia and Sydney 11th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire
CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, W. Möllermann, 7th October—Swatow 6th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire
DELL, German str., 726, J. Lepp, 3rd October—Bangkok 26th Sept., Rice—Melchers & Co.
EMPEROR, or INDI, British str., 3,032, 19. Beetham, 22nd Sept.—Vancouver B.C., 3rd Sept., Mail and General and Flour—C. P. R. Co.
FRICHING, Chinese str., 980, T. C. Gilkapi, 5th October—Shanghai 2nd Oct., General—Chinese.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,227, J. Davies, 8th Oct.—Wuhu 3rd Oct., Rice—Butterfield & Swire
FORESTDALE, British str., 2,283, 8th October—Samarang 2nd October, Sug.—Butterfield & Swire
HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 8th October—Shanghai and Swatow 7th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HANOI, French str., 741, Zerk, 8th October—Haiphong and Hoihow 7th Oct., General—A. R. Marty.
HELENE, German str., 771, J. Jensen, 6th October—Hoihow 5th October, General—Jebben & Co.
INDRAPURA, British str., 3,152, Kelway, 25th Sept.—New York 2nd August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
JARON, British str., 5,301, J. G. Steves, 7th October—Singapore 2nd Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire
KAGA MARU, Jap. str., 6,301, G. S. Laprade, 6th Oct.—Seattle Wash. U.S.A. 3rd Sept. and Shanghai 3rd Oct., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KASATO MARU, Japanese str., 3,923, D. Mori, 2nd October—Iquique and Chili 10th Aug. General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
KORHANG, German str., 1,292, C. Rosiofsky, 5th Oct.—Bangkok 26th and Kohlschlag 28th Sept., Rice, Mail and Timber—Butterfield & Swire
LEVANZO, Italian str., 2,860, Belsite, 4th Oct.—Bombay and Singapore 29th Sept., General—Carlowitz & Co.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,902, S. J. Payne, 7th October—Manila 4th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOOSOK, German str., 2,340, G. Schultzen, 8th October—Bangkok 27th Oct., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire
MACHEW, German str., 993, R. Zöllner, 3rd October—Bangkok 26th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire
MANILA, German str., 1,183, J. Minsson, 22nd September—Melbourne 17th Aug. General—Melchers & Co.
NANSHAN, British str., 1,299, Allan Jones, 30th September—Saigon 25th Sept.—Rice and General—Bradley & Co.
PAOTING, British str., 1,073, Tushben, 7th Oct.—Swatow 6th Oct.—Butterfield & Swire
PERIA, British str., 2,744, A. Dixon, 5th Oct.—San Francisco 4th Sept. & Shanghai 2nd Oct., Mails and General—O. & C. S. S. Co.
PHEUMPHU, British str., 1,062, J. H. Scott, 3rd Oct.—Saigon 28th Sept., Rice and General—Chinese.
PROFIT, Norwegian str., 715, Schlytter, 4th October—Mol 28th Sept., Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
PROGRESS, German str., 687, H. Fahrson, 3rd Oct.—Cebu 28th Sept., Sugar—Siemssen & Co.
PROTEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, Koldrup, 7th October—Bangkok 27th September, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
ROON, German str., 1,961, G. Meiners, 8th Oct.—Bremen and Singapore 4th Oct., Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
RUBI, British str., 1,611, E. W. Almond, 8th October—Manila 5th October, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
SAMSEN, German str., 993, F. Schmitz, 8th October—Bangkok 1st Oct., Rice, Mail and Sundries—Butterfield & Swire
SEXTA, German str., 692, Dalar, 7th October—Saigon 3rd Oct., Rice—Siemssen & Co.
SHAOSING, British str., 1,305, W. McIntosh, 7th October—Shanghai 3rd Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire
SOLSTAD, Norwegian str., 897, N. Bjørnsgaard, 28th September—Saigon 24th Sept., Rice and Flour—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
SPIN, Norwegian str., 870, A. Steen, 8th Oct.—Saigon 3rd October, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
STANDARD, Norwegian str., 891, H. N. Bull, 5th October—Saigon 30th Sept., Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
SUNGIANG, British str., 980, G. H. Penna-father, 4th Oct.—Cebu and Iloilo 1st Oct., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire
TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,99







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SHOPS AND FLATS in Des Voeux Road. Central.  
No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon.  
No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.  
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Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

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"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 23 Rooms.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.  
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).  
OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.  
BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.  
"THE EYRIE" Peak (Furnished) for 3 Months from 1st September 1907. Cheap Rental.  
BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH (PEAK) Partly Furnished, Immediate Possession.  
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No. 55, ELGIN STREET (Corner House).  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 25th September, 1907. 1102

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
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45, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

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NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

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ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

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WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—  
IN WANCHAI ROAD.  
GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Su table for storage of any kind of merchandise.  
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Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

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GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East.  
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CHATEL & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1089

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"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.  
No. 52, CAINE ROAD.  
Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
Apply to—  
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

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A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.  
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 192

## TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, Lochiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HEWAN & CO.,  
Care of China Merchants S. N. Co.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1590

## TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD.  
No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.  
OFFICES in King's Building and York Building.  
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1160

## TO LET.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.  
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 809

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## TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 5 Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.  
Possession 1st November, 1907.  
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ARATON V. APCAR & CO.,  
45, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1620

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HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.  
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E. D. SASSOON & CO.,  
Comptroller Department  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1352

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GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road—including a Strong Room and servants' quarters.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 1638

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IN Good Position HALF HOUSE Unfurnished in Kowloon.  
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G. L.  
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Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1634

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NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.  
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.  
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
LEIGH & ORANGE,  
1, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 94

## TO LET.

THE WHOLE of the SECOND FLOOR of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated; 13 in number beside kitchen, pantry, bathroom, servants' quarters etc. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply to—  
YEE SANG EAT & CO.,  
Same Address.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1627

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FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large airy and well furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.  
Apply to—  
Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road  
(late of "Tang Yuen").  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

## PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GIL LANDERS  
"CLAREMONT,"  
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1530

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERUANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905 £17,337,113.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000  
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II. FUND FUNDS... £3,338,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1461

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

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CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

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REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

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A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.  
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 192

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FIRST Class European Houses, Lochiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue Kowloon.  
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HEWAN & CO.,  
Care of China Merchants S. N. Co.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1590

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"HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD.  
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OFFICES in King's Building and York Building.  
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1160

## TO LET.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.  
Apply to—  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 809

## MISSIONARIES AND DEVILS IN KOREA.

## SOME REMARKABLE FACTS.

Curious facts observable in the psychology of missionaries point to the belief that "the formal garment of religion in the East and West must diverge as radically as the psychology of Orient and Occident differ from each other." Facts which seem to support this view are pointed out by David Kelley Lambuth, of Vanderbilt University, in regard to the Korean missionary, who, it is claimed, seems insensibly to adopt, to a certain extent, the native point of view regarding the belief in personal devils. The writer quotes a missionary as saying:—"The woman was insane—or, as the Koreans with more accuracy say, 'possessed of a devil.'" This speech, Mr. Lambuth thinks, tells "the entire story of the interaction of religious conceptions and modes of thought." Shamanism, the name for the worship of devils, is, according to this writer, the most powerful of the native Korean religions. The insidious effect of this wide-spread belief upon the mind of the missionary is indicated in the following, quoted from the Independent:—"From the hour of his birth until the spirit leaves his body," says one missionary, "the Korean is surrounded and tormented by innumerable evil spirits; while another declares that the 'only real religion of Korea is the worship of every sort of evil spirit.' 'So full are they of superstition,' comments a third, 'that it takes much time and effort for them to understand the simplest truths of Christianity. In such an atmosphere what more natural than that the missionaries, who live in closest intimacy with the people, and isolated from the daily contact with Western forms of thought, should imperceptibly be wrought upon not only by the persistent fear and belief of the un-Christian population, but also by the exaggerated tendency toward demonology inbred through ages into those who are now converts to Christianity, who cannot out of hand brush off a lifelong habit of mind? An examination of the facts shows that the missionaries in Korea display a sense of the presence of evil spirits markedly in excess of that manifested in other countries where demonology has no such popular hold. The spirit-saturated air has with insidious power waked in the missionaries all the dormant demonology with which the Christian religion was at one time furnished forth."

To exhibit in concrete form the facts about which the writer weaves his interesting speculation, he gives some citations from the letters and reports of American missionaries. "Since the conditions of life and work on the Christian frontier in the Far East," comments the editor of the Independent, "are similar to those of the early days of Christianity, this article throws some light upon New-Testament narratives. In China the same effect of the environment upon the missionary has been observed." The citations, with Mr. Lambuth's comments, are as follows:—"A peculiar sense of the presence of an evil spirit is evidenced thus:—"In a country where the evil spirit is so dominant as a tangible, one comes to a vital sensation of his presence."

"Certainly I am more conscious of the real presence of the devil in Korea than in America. Many of the missionaries have been actually conscious of his palpable presence in the very room with them."

"The consciousness of a real personal devil is as vivid as the sense of God's presence, though infinitely removed in kind. In Korea you feel him in the atmosphere."

More important testimony is offered in the evidence of belief in possession by devils, a belief that has fastened with a peculiar and tenacious grip upon the people of Korea, so that one writer calls the country 'the haunted house among the nations, afflicted with the delirium tremens of paganism.' 'The Christians, too,' says one missionary, 'hold to the possession by evil spirits.' 'Demoniac possession in that country,' says another, 'becomes a thing too evident to doubt.' 'Thousands of people,' says a third, 'are slaves to evil spirits, in bondage to his Satanic Majesty (sic) while another describes a woman possessed of many devils, and still another tells of 'miracle performed, the crazy made of sound mind, the devil-possessed set free.'

"As the service was a young man demoniacally possessed, made dumb by his indwelling spirit for three years. After long prayer and a command to the spirit to depart, it left him and he began to read aloud."

Another was 'a man with every symptom of demoniac possession, in whom, upon catching sight of the preacher, the demons began to rave.' Again, prayer brought 'a marked change over the demoniac.' He slept that night, the first for many days, in a vision saw that God had 'driven the evil spirits out of his heart and home.'

"No more complete avowal of belief in demoniac possession than the following could be required:—"In our work in Korea we are continually coming in contact with the most extraordinary cases of apparent demoniac possession and cure, containing all the phenomena that characterised demonised minds in the days of Christ."

"Another writes pertinently:—"If you had lived in the midst of the native quarter with me and heard at midnight the cries of terror of these appealing to the evil spirits for help, for help being tortured by them, veritable possession by devils would then seem no impossible thing to you."

"There is little reason to doubt that this diagnosis of the case is correct, for under circumstances such as these it would indeed be the unusual man that went his way unmoved."

## MACHINE TO CURE LIARS.

HARVARD PROFESSOR'S NOVEL "INVENTION." Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, has invented a remarkable appliance, which, he claims, will enable all the emotions of a subject to be recorded and all the secrets of his heart revealed.

Dr. Munsterberg, who fills the chair of psychology at the university, describes his invention as a truth-compelling apparatus. The contrivance consists of three separate machines, an autograph, a pneumograph, and a sphygmograph. The first is attached to the arm and makes a record with pencil on paper. These involuntary writings are expressions of the emotions conveyed through the arm.

The pneumograph, which is a more delicate instrument still takes a record of the breathing. Every variation from normal breathing, due to emotional suggestion, is marked by the machine. Each expiration, in a word, writes its own history.

The third machine, the sphygmograph, is fixed to the wrist to observe the pulse beats. It takes another record of the emotions of the heart.

A scientist who has seen the machines calls them "Care-Liers," because they can record all mental reservations and prevarications. The professor has asked permission to try his invention on Harry Orchard, the informer in the Boies murder trial. The professor wishes to fix his machines on Orchard, and then get him to re-tell his tale.

## COMMERCIAL CLAIMS AGAINST CHINESE.

In a Consular report on the trade of Tientsin for 1906, Mr. Consul-General Hopkins observes that there is no part of Consular work that causes so much labour, breeds so much local friction, and has results so disappointing to the British merchant and so irritating to the Consular authorities, as the effort to recover debts claimed to be due by Chinese subjects to British merchants. The usual treaty port procedure for many years has been to present a written statement of the claim to the Chinese authorities, and request them to recover the amount, and then to press the recovery by written communications and by interviews. But the delays experienced are often very great, even when the facts involved are simple and not matters of serious dispute. Thus, in one recent case, a claim by a British firm against a Chinese bank, which was not disputed by the Chinese authorities except for a short time on the point of which of two native firms should be considered the true defendant, had not been settled or made any real progress after fifteen months. Only when I appealed to the Viceroy did I succeed in bringing this quite simple case to a successful termination. Other—too many other—cases of similar protracted correspondence could be cited in this Consulate alone, and I know that my Consular colleagues suffer in the same way. Increasingly impressed by these instances of passive resistance to official pressure, I have had recourse during the year under review, and since, to a system of preliminary investigation of claims in some detail before sending them forward to the native courts. The Chinese defendant is requested to attend at the Consulate, with documents, if necessary, and in this way the case often assumes a different aspect, the true issues tend to appear, and the presentation of the claim to the Chinese has to be modified accordingly. Chinese authorities are then asked to fix a date for the hearing, when the British plaintiff may attend to give evidence, and a member of the Consulate staff be present on the bench to watch (but not otherwise to take part in) the proceedings. In this way improved results have already lately manifested themselves. But the method is open to serious objection, in that it throws on the Consulate an unduly amount of work which ought to fall on the investigating tribunals. This is true, but the amount of work in the institution of a special court for the trial of mixed civil suits where the plaintiff is a foreigner. A court which should be—not a mixed court of the Shanghai type, which it is not desirable to multiply, but a tribunal for the hearing of mixed cases—and especially mixed civil cases. Such a court should be presided over by a specially selected well-reputed, capable Chinese official, administering Chinese law according to principles and procedure which he understands, embodied in some not too elaborate set of rules for the conduct of his court.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUDAN.

## NUMEROUS IMPENDING RETIREMENT OF THE SIRDAR.

A Correspondent of a home paper says:—"I have it on very good authority that a change is contemplated in the administration of the Sudan. According to the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium of January 18, 1899, the supreme power, subject only to the control of the British Agent in Cairo, was vested in the Sirdar, who also took the title of Governor-General of the Sudan. But in the last eight years so much progress has been made and the limits of the Sudan have extended to such an extent that the work involved by those two posts is far too much for one man to accomplish."

Consequently it has been decided to separate the posts and create a civil Governor-General, and leave the Sirdar to deal with the military side of the administration. This innovation will take effect when Sir Reginald Wingate retires, which, I understand, will be before very long. Rumour has it that if Wingate Pasha retires Slatin Pasha will also leave. Such an event is highly probable, as these two have been the closest friends for years, and have worked together ever since 1896. Both Wingate Pasha and Slatin Pasha will be great losses to the Sudan, more especially the latter, as no one has such an intimate knowledge of, and such influence over, the many tribes of the Sudan.

According to "L'Egypte" the new Governor-General will be Lord Edward Cecil, at present Joint Under-Secretary of State for Finance, and for some time Sudan Agent in Cairo; and the new Sirdar will be Colonel Fergusson Pasha, who was Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army from 1901 to 1903. The former nomination is a very possible one.

There is also some talk in the clubs of the near retirement of Mr. P. W. Macchell, Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, and of his receiving an appointment in India—most probably a Governorship. It will be remembered that Mr. Macchell married Countess Valda Gleichen, King Edward's cousin, two years ago. Mr. Macchell is to be succeeded by Louis Hunter Pasha, at present Director-General of the Coastguards Administration, which was the post Mr. Macchell held before he went to the Interior.

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creams, Lotions, Laid Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder Charmant will enable you to do it. He Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents 651

## THORNE'S OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GLENROCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS N° 1 SINCE 1831

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. 129

## Careful Attention

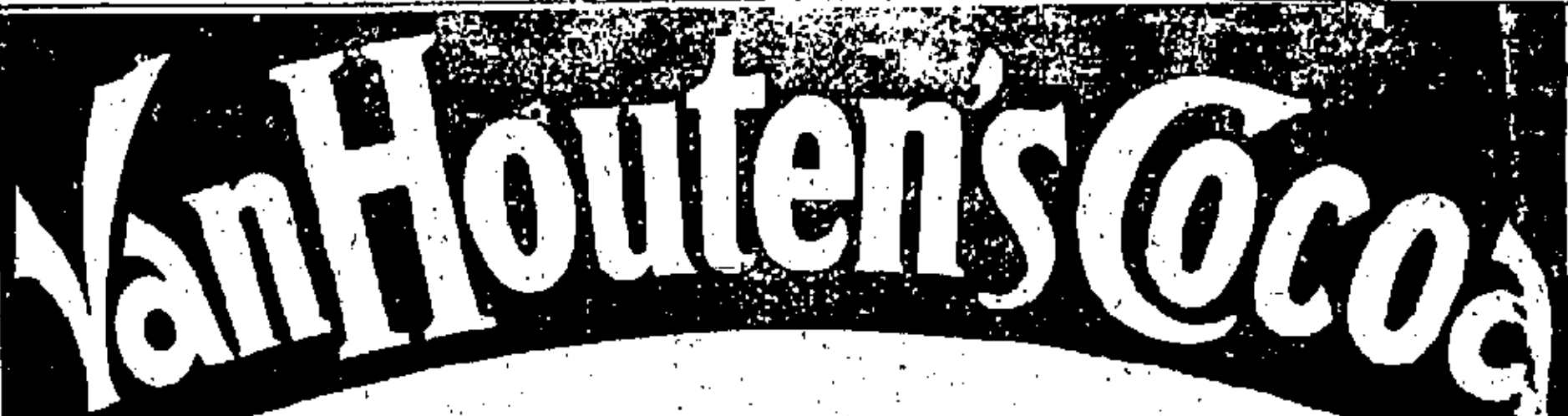
should always be given to the teeth, not merely because clean, white teeth form so valuable an ornament to everyone's appearance, but also because they must be kept fit for the performance of their primary function—mastication.



## Cleans the Teeth

easily, pleasantly and thoroughly, as its enormous sale all over the world clearly shows, leaves the mouth deliciously refreshed, and fulfils the requirements of modern hygiene by its antiseptic value.

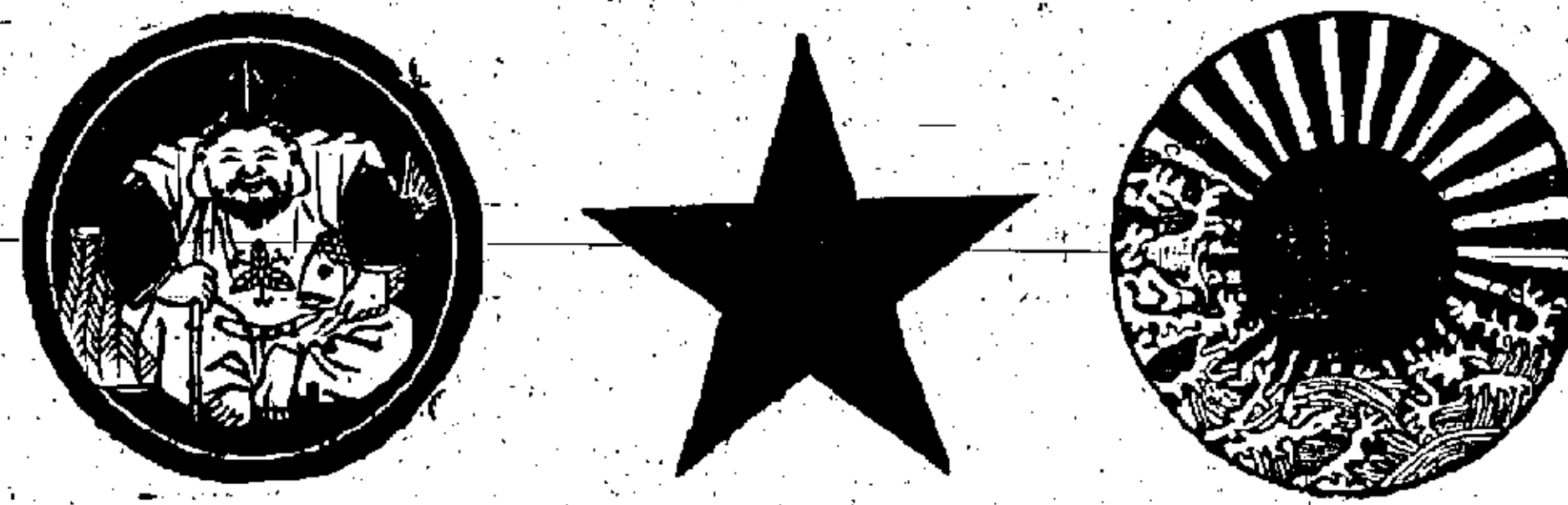
Sold by all local Chemists and Stores.  
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co.,  
Manchester, Eng.



Do you want a Pure Cocoa? Then drink Van Houten's. Do you want the cocoa which possesses the finest flavour? Then drink Van Houten's. Do you want the cocoa which is most readily digested? Then drink Van Houten's. There is no other cocoa which combines these three qualities. It is the best and the only "best."



## JAPANESE BEER.



"YEBISU" "SAPPORO" "ASAHI"  
AND A NEW BRAND OF SPECIAL LIGHT BEER  
"PEACE"  
IDEAL AND WHOLESOME.

Each Brand has obtained the highest AWARD at International Exhibitions.  
The largest demand in the whole of Japan. Quality speaks for itself.  
PRICE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

1329

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA  
(MITSUI & CO.)  
IMPORT EXPORT AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 100 HOUSE STREET.  
M. KOBAYASHI, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SUBURACHO, TOKYO.

## OTHER BRANCHES:

London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Singapore, Hankow, Sourabaya, Manila, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Poochow, Tsingtau, Shanghai, Hankow, Chifoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Tairen, Angtung, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Maizuru, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Sapporo, Taipeh, Tainan, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Marine Armaments; the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies; Industrial Works; and Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinoh, Hokoku, Honda, Kanade, Mameda, Ohizumi, Ohnara, Sasahara, Tsukabara, Yoshio, Yokohama, and other Coals.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods, Copper, Silver, Tin, Lead and other Metals, Railway Materials, Acids, Camphor, Flour, Cereals, Manure, Rice, Opium, Ininglass, Mushrooms, Sugar, Wax, Vermicelli, Sulphur, Hemp, Beer, Cement, Cigarettes, Matches, Paper, Hides, Leather, Belts, Teak and other Timber etc.



## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
CHONGKING, British str., 1256, T. H. Lishman, 9th October, Tientsin via Chongking, 2nd October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 900, I. Sakurai, 9th October, Tientsin via Chongking, 2nd October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
GULF, German str., 5,847, Wilhelm, 9th October, Shanghai via Chongking, 2nd October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HAIKONG, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 9th October, C. at Port, 8th October, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.  
ITALIAN, French str., 377, Anderson, 9th Oct.—Heilow 8th Oct., General—A. R. Marty.  
KNIVBERG, German str., 646, D. Heilow, 8th October, Macao 8th Oct., General—Jensen & Co.  
NAMUR, British str., 4,179, H. W. Kenrick, 9th Oct.—Yokohama 24th Sept., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
NICHIBET MARU, Japanese str., 1,420, R. Minagawa, 9th October, Yokohama 24th Sept., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
NORSE, British str., 4,179, G. Phillips, 9th Oct.—London 1st Sept., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Stevens, 8th Oct.—Shanghai 5th Oct., General—Chinese.

**CLEARANCES**  
At the Harbour Master's Office.  
9th October.  
Jason, British str., for Shanghai.  
Boon, German str., for Shanghai.

**DEPARTURES.**  
9th October.  
BORNEO, German str., for Sandakan.  
DEWAKONG, German str., for Bangkok.  
FOOCHOW, British str., for Canton.  
HANGHAI, British str., for Canton.  
HUX, French str., for K. C. Wan.  
SKRUMSTAD, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.  
MICHAEL, British str., for Haiphong.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The British str. *Haiching* reports: Overcast and heavy rain.  
The French str. *Haiching* reports: Light breeze and sea, occasionally squally.  
The British str. *Chongking* reports: Variable weather and light breeze throughout.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
October 9th.  
ABERDEEN DOCK.—  
KOWLOON DOCK.—  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—  
MARU.

**VESSELS ON THE BERTH.**  
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.  
FOR EUROPE.

**THE I.G.M. Steamship.**  
Captain B. Wilhelm, will leave TO-DAY, the 10th inst., at Noon from the Company's wharf, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
HONGKONG, 9th October, 1907. 5

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

**THE Company's Steamship.**  
"HAICHING."  
Capt. A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 11th October, at 9 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1633

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.**

**THE Steamship.**  
"CATHERINE APCAR."  
Capt. W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 11th at 3 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1618

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**

**STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DUBOULI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.**

**THE Steamship.**  
"NERA."  
Capt. C. Schmitt, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 1 P.M.  
The steamer connects at Colombo with one of the Co's Australian steamers bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and ADEN.  
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.  
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.  
Next sailings will be as follows: 29th Oct. S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 12th Nov. S.S. "TONKIN" ... 26th Nov. S.S. "POLYNESIAN" ... 10th Dec. S.S. "TOURANE" ... 24th Dec. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 2

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM TO SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.**

**THE Company's Steamship.**  
"ISTOK."  
Capt. M. Tice, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th inst.  
For Freight apply to SANDER, WIELE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1822

**HONGKONG-MANILA.**  
Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.**  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 2nd November.  
For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 16

**HONGKONG-NEW YORK.**  
AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

**FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.**  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 2nd November.  
For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 16

**THE Steamship.**  
"PERSIA."  
Capt. P. Craglietto, will be despatched for above on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October, P.M.  
This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDER, WIELE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. 3

**REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

**FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1226-1254

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & CO. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & CO.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & CO.	NEBA	Brit. str.	—	C. Schmitt	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE & CO.	INDIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & CO.	BEIGRAVIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & CO.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & CO.	BRISAVIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & CO.	HOHENSTAUFEN	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR & CO.	SILERIA	Ger. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELE & CO.	About 26th inst., P.M.
TRIESTE, & CO. VIA SINGAPORE, & CO.	GOEBEN	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 26th inst., P.M.
NEW YORK	PEBBIA	Aus. str.	—	—	—	—
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	NIJNY NOVGOROD	Rus. str.	—	—	—	—
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, & CO.	HEADLEY	Am. str.	—	—	—	—
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, & CO.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Am. str.	—	—	—	—
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	MONTEALE	Am. str.	—	—	—	—
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, & CO.	KUMERIC	Am. str.	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KARATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHINGT	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TIJUBODAS	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KWITANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PAOTING	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	ROON	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CANTON	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	NOEE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	YIKSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	WORKING	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	ETHONIA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	ACIDIA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SEGOWIA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SIAM	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	YOKOW	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SINGAN	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SURUKIANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	ISROV	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	LEVANSO	Ital. str.	—	—	—	—
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TUMARI	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—

**EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.**  
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, HANGKOK & SHANGHAI.  
**RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.**  
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.  
**SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.**  
GOTHENBURG.

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"INDIAN"	On 24th October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CANTON"	End of October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	Middle of November.

For Further Particulars, apply to **MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 9

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI	"YIKSANG"	Friday, 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 12th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 12th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 12th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Monday, 14th Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th Oct. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 19th Oct. Noon.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.  
Penang " " " 85. " 120.  
Calcutta " " " 105. " 150.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.**  
Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 18

**HONGKONG-MANILA.**  
Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.**  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 2nd November.  
For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 16

**HONGKONG-NEW YORK.**  
AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

**FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.**  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 2nd November.  
For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 16

**THE Steamship.**  
"PERSIA."  
Capt. P. Craglietto, will be despatched for above on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October, P.M.  
This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDER, WIELE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. 3

**REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

**FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1226-1254

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**FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1226-1254

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Karatani, Kobe and Yokohama). With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

**Steamers** **Tons**  
"KASATO MARU" ... 6,100 On 10th Oct., at Noon.  
"KATHARINE PARK" ... 5,000 End of Nov.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager.  
Yokohama, 3rd October, 1907. 10

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.**  
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

**STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.**  
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUVA, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORNO and GENOVA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERMANENT GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

**THE Steamship.**  
"LEVANSO."  
Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th Oct., at Noon.  
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.  
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 4

**THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.**  
FOR ODESSA.

**THE Steamship.**  
"NIJNY NOVGOROD."  
will be ready to load here as above on 18th October.  
For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 1426

**THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.**  
FOR NEW YORK.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

**THE Steamship.**  
"HEADLEY."  
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October.  
For Freight apply to ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1512

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

**THE Steamship.**  
"EMPIRE."  
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th Oct., at Noon.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1585

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.  
Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

**THE Company's Steamship.**  
"PERSIA."  
Capt. P. Craglietto, will be despatched for above on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October, P.M.  
This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDER, WIELE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. 3

**REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

**FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1226-1254

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**REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

**FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1226-1254

**THE Steamship.**  
"PERSIA."  
Capt. P. Craglietto, will be despatched for above on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October, P.M.  
This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.



## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, October 9th.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED WRONGFUL ARREST.

Action was brought by Li Cheung against Ah Young-wan, a partner in the Kwong Cheung Sang shop of 25, Gilman's Bazaar, to recover \$250, damages for wrongful arrest.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant. Mr. Kong Sing, in opening, said the claim was for \$250 for wrongful arrest, but he would ask his Lordship to allow him to amend the writ by adding another count for assault.

His Lordship—What is that?

Mr. Kong Sing—For assault taking place at the time of the arrest and false imprisonment.

Mr. Harding—I am not prepared to deal with anything beyond what is in the writ.

His Lordship—He claims damages, I suppose?

Mr. Kong Sing—Yes.

His Lordship—\$250 for assault?

Mr. Kong Sing—For assault and false imprisonment.

His Lordship—What is the assault?

Mr. Kong Sing—Taking the plaintiff by the queue and pulling him along the street.

His Lordship—That is technical assault.

(To Mr. Harding)—What have you got to say?

Mr. Harding—I am only prepared to deal with the question of malicious arrest.

His Lordship—Well, what have you got to say about this?

Mr. Harding—I must object to the amendment at this stage. The case has been before your Lordship twice.

His Lordship—It is not a very old case. I shall allow the amendment, because the whole thing must be part of the same story, I think.

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After hearing the evidence his Lordship entered judgment for defendant, but made no order as to costs.

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## MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

## CHINA'S NEED.

The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil is contributing to the *Times* a series of articles as a result of his recent visit to Shanghai. Here is the first.

An influential committee in London, consisting of leading Churchmen and Nonconformists, suggested that the first step to be taken to assist the civil and religious movements taking place in China was to send out some independent inquirers representing all shades of opinion. This course was especially advisable in their opinion, because the Centenary Conference at Shanghai, afforded an exceptional opportunity for acquiring information on these subjects, as at that conference would be gathered together men of every shade of Protestant opinion, coming from every part of China.

I was asked to go as a Churchman, and as a Churchman I was willing to go; I only asked that what we were doing should have the approval of the Archbishop and that of the leading missionary societies both Church and Nonconformist, as I depressed anything that might have the appearance of criticism, their excellent work. I may add that I personally received a courteous letter of introduction to the Roman Catholic Bishop at Peking, a letter which enabled me to have some insight into what is, after all, the greatest missionary work in China, that of the Roman Catholic Church.

We also deprecated that the inquiry should be confined to the opinions of Protestant missionaries of English and American birth, the most holy and self-sacrificing member of that body would, I think, be the first to allow that, though they have a special knowledge of their own district and work, they are very often as ignorant as those that live in the homelands of the work of other bodies in other parts of China, especially if those bodies profess a different faith. Equally we thought that the opinions of impartial critics should be sought. Laymen who, from their commercial connections

official position, or an opportunity of forming a just estimate of the progress made with such work should be asked for their opinions. This is especially important in China, as it is impossible to separate the missionary from the political question. Professor Maclester and Mr. William Fox were asked to go out as Nonconformists; but as it was obviously impossible to do thorough justice to this problem in the few months we had at our disposal, we decided to go as separate individuals. We did not pretend to any special knowledge of China or of missions. We were not experts, but "jurymen," we went to learn, not to teach.

I do not think I realized, and therefore it is with no sense of superiority that most people do not realize, how near China has come and is coming to Europe, and how important a factor her development must be in the history of all nations. I am not exaggerating when I say that in human probability the journey from Paris to Peking will be reduced to 12 days, possibly a shorter period, as soon as the railway linking Peking to the Siberian system is accomplished; and that railway is begun and has already cleared the way to the Great Wall of China, and I am assured by a friend of the Chinese engineer in charge of the construction that there was every intention of extending the line to the Siberian frontier.

Your readers may not all be interested in the advance or progress of missions; but every one must feel a deep interest in the movements now affecting the 400 millions of mankind who form the great Chinese civilization. The influence of such a large fraction of the human race cannot be viewed with indifference. I am not for a moment suggesting that China will be by force of arms under European rule. The Chinese are peace-loving race, and will always abstain, as they have always abstained, from a war of aggression. But there are other ways in which her influence will be felt. The industry of her people, the low standard of comfort which exists among her workers will enable her, as soon as the country is opened up by railways and has an efficient system of government, to compete at such advantageous terms with European nations that she will command all her markets.

May I also add another suggestion, one which will affect in a greater degree those who are not led by strong religious convictions. As an instance of this I was assured that opium smoking had spread from the French Chinese colonies to France, having been taken back by old residents who had contracted Chinese habits and had married into Indo-Chinese. A Chinaman explained to me that, though the moral tone of Englishmen was infinitely higher than that of the Chinese when they come out, yet after a residence of two years they were reduced to the level of their surroundings, and he added gloomily, "in China no one is good." This is, of course, a gross exaggeration; but it is none the less instructive. He was not a Christian, though conversant with English and French culture. Would it not be a just punishment on Europe who proved herself indifferent to the welfare of so many millions of humanity if those vices that do into China should infect and injure her own people? Apart from Christianity, moral sanitation requires that we should do our best to render healthy the moral tone of a neighbour who is going to be brought so close by improved means of communication.

China is ready to hear. That was what reached one's ears from all sides. Monseigneur Jarlin, of Peking, quoted the saying of a Chinese gentleman, "Before 1900 every Chinaman was convinced that he was superior to a European; after 1900 every Chinaman is convinced that he is inferior."

As showing how ready the Chinese were now to learn. Mr. Fehill, of the China Inland Mission, told how the people in Szechuan were so anxious to hear the Gospel that they paid for rooms themselves and invited missionaries to preach. Bishop Root, of the American Episcopal Church, said he had many converts; he prepared for baptism then his staff could not make it. And it comes not only from Christian sources; we were told in the Peking University (which is itself a sign of the changed times)—a State-supported Western University students counsel their age, so anxious are the older men to acquire Western knowledge.

China will learn. Already thousands of pupils are coming and going from the Tokyo University, hundreds to the American Universities, and some few are coming to England. In company with that eminent missionary, Dr. Timothy Richard, I saw

off a party of students going to England from the Shanghai University. The question really is what they will learn. Will they learn Western knowledge and add it to Chinese morality, or will they accept our moral standards and the religion on which those standards rest?

Three causes have led to this great change in the conservative land of China. First, the failure of the Boxer movement. The Boxers were regarded as possessing supernatural powers, and their failure gave great impetus to the Western Powers. They had persuaded the superstitious Chinese that they could not be killed and that they could easily drive every foreigner out of the land. The sack of Peking and the flight of the Empress convinced their dupes, with perhaps unnecessary brutality, that the claims of the Boxers were unfounded, and that Chinese civilization was powerless against the superior civilisation of the West.

Secondly, the success of Japan. The Russo-Japanese war, fought as it was on Chinese territory, made the Chinese unwilling but close spectators of that titanic struggle; they were in intimate contact with both armies; they bought and they sold to both sides; and they then learnt that the Japanese, by adopting Western learning, had become the superiors of a Western Power; and China was convinced that the strength of the West lay in her thought and knowledge, and not in her blood or nationality.

Lastly, the work of the missions. The Roman Catholics claim a million converts, and the Protestants (including the Anglican body) a quarter of a million; but this million and a quarter of Christians involves that a far larger number have been brought into contact with Christian thought. The million out-patients treated by the medical missions, for instance, would be chiefly heathen, and all those millions who look at Christianity even from afar would realize the inferiority of their own faith.

Besides these three main causes there are two other reasons why Chinese are turning Westward. First, the native Press is educating China, perhaps in an imprudent manner; it was told that some of the newspapers published in the country of Shanghai were distinctly revolutionary. Secondly, the ever-increasing number of railways. The railway for instance from Hsiao-ku to Peking cuts right through the centre of China and when it is extended to Canton it will practically bisect the country. This line tells the ignorant crowds who gaze curiously on the European passengers better than any book of the superiority of the West.

But, whatever be the effective cause, the result is certain. China is anxious to learn what the West can teach her. There is in fact, an over-sanguine tone about the effect of that learning which reminds one uncomfortably of the tone of the pre-revolutionary writings of France. "China," said one Chinese statesman to me, "is the oldest and yet the youngest of nations," so confident is he that the new knowledge will make China great. Even shrewd commercial men refer lightly to the probability of a national revolution as if it were a revolution in a ball-room—something that would make you warm at the time and so afterwards make sitting still all the more delightful.

The message I think the West should give to China, both by the mouth of missionaries and of statesmen, is that Western knowledge without Western ethics will only show the heel of tyranny with iron, and that those ethics are, as a matter of history, intimately connected and founded on the teachings of Christianity.

## SHOOTING MATCH.

The annual shoot between Foochow and Shanghai was won by the latter. Scores were—

SHANGHAI.  
Mr. Read . . . . . 30  
" Keylock . . . . . 20  
" Phillips . . . . . 18  
" Cumming . . . . . 16  
" Auton . . . . . 15  
Total . . . . . 99

FOOCHOW.  
Mr. R. Abel . . . . . 38  
" C. L. Howell . . . . . 28  
" F. P. Lachlan . . . . . 18  
" G. F. Montgomery . . . . . 16  
Total . . . . . 87

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE.  
DISAGREEMENT OF GENERAL OFFICER.  
COMMANDING:  
The following proceedings are published of an extraordinary District Court-martial held at Delhi on August 21st last when three private soldiers of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles, named James Norman, Christopher Wilson, and Hugh McGuigan, were arraigned on a charge of conduct unbecomingly of good order and military discipline, in that at Delhi on June 6th last when they saw Private Michael Kavanagh of the same battalion running towards them pursued by a crowd of natives who had beaten him severely with sticks, and were pressing on to renew the attack on him, instead of at once going to his assistance they all retired to their quarters and made no attempt to protect their wounded comrade, who was caught up by natives and again severely assaulted.

The Court found each of the accused guilty and sentenced each to be detained for six calendar months with the following recommendation to mercy: The Court unanimously recommended the three accused to mercy on the ground that the very strict rules that have been impressed on the British soldier with regard to his relations with natives make it extremely difficult for him to know how to act, and tend to make him avoid conflict with them at all costs. The recommendation also takes into consideration the good character of the three accused.

The General Officer Commanding confirmed the sentences, adding: I regret I am unable to accede to the Court's recommendation to mercy.

CRIPPLED GLASS TRADE.  
Britain's crippled glass industry forms the subject of a report to the Department of Commerce at Washington by Mr. Albert Halstead, United States Consul at Birmingham.

"The British export trade," he says, "is greatly restricted by foreign tariffs, particularly in the United States."

"For the past twenty years employment in the various branches of the glass industry in England has been declining. The trade unions are large, widespread, and powerful in the glass industry."

"As a remedial measure to save the declining industry it is suggested that import duties be imposed ranging from 10 per cent. to a series of duties equivalent to those in foreign tariffs."

"Import duties, it is thought, would cause the restarting of those extensive factories that have been closed during the last five years, and the effect would be increased sales; greater security to the home trade, greater contribution to the retention of capital in the United Kingdom."

## EARLY HISTORY OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS AT AMOY.

The history of the Native Custom House in Amoy is of peculiar interest, for not only does it embody the records of the ancient foreign trade of this part of China, but with it is also interwoven the story of the rise and development of the Foreign Customs and the growth of the modern treaty port.

Amoy must be taken as the successor and representative of the medieval ports of Zaitun, concerning which Yule gives this note: "Zytoon, Zaitun, Zaituh, Cayton, the great port of Chinese trade with the West in the Middle Ages, that from which Polo sailed of his memorable voyage, that at which Ibn Battuta landed, and from which Marignoli sailed for India, is put down by nearly all the authors who speak of China up to the fourteenth century inclusive. A veil falls between China and Europe on the expulsion of the Mongols, and when it rises in the sixteenth century, Zaitun has disappeared."

"[Cathay and the Way Thither, Vol. I, p. 108.] Zaitun had indeed disappeared, and so completely, that a controversy has raged over the identification of the site. Into the details of this is needless to enter, for the present writer at least—sustains the plea advanced stoutly by the late Mr. George Phillips for many years: that the modern district city of Hailung situated at the entrance to the Changchow River, formerly called Gek Kung and the port to the city of Changchow until supplanted by Amoy—occupies the site of the famous medieval town. "After the expulsion of the Mongols from China, foreign commerce still flourished at this Fukien port, and it was at its zenith about the middle of the 15th century, which it maintained till 1560, when, owing to Japanese raids, it gradually declined."

[Phillips, "Two Medieval Fukien Trading Ports," p. 5.]

In the days of Zaitun's greatness Amoy was only one of Marco Polo's "isles of the ocean." It was sparsely populated, and the prey of the native pirate and the Japanese sea-rover. Its birth as a place of commercial importance may be said to be coincident with the arrival of foreign vessels early in the 17th century, the establishment of the Dutch trading posts in Formosa, and the consolidation of the Koxinga power. In the throes with which the mainland was convulsed during the expiring years of the Ming, foreign trade naturally found that it could best be carried on in the port governed by the strong hands of the Koxinga family; the Zaitun, or Hailung, trade, which had long been waning, shifted here, the easy approach and the natural advantages of the harbour soon won approbation, and here the trade has remained.

Foreign trade under the new conditions was ushered in by the Portuguese, who put in a appearance by not long after their first arrival in Canton in 1516. The Changchow and Kienchow merchants seem to have been eager to trade, and intercourse was carried on at the island of Gosh outside Tsinan, at the entrance to Amoy Harbour. But the official mind was strongly set against it, and in 1547 it is recorded that some 90 Chinese merchants were beheaded for the offence of trading with foreigners. Commerce, however, no doubt went on clandestinely.

After the Portuguese came the Spaniards, who in 1575 sent a mission from Manila to Poonchow with the view of obtaining permission to trade from the Viceroy. In the event they were unsuccessful, but a steady trade was established by junk between Amoy and Manila. "This important trade employed 30 to 40 Chinese junks running constantly between Amoy and Manila. Silk, porcelain, and other products were carried amounting to a million and a half dollars in gold annually. At that period these junks were dependent upon the raw silk of China for the elaborated fabrics so much in vogue at that time. The Spanish vessels carried this merchandise from Manila to Mexico. So extensive was the intercourse with China, that 20,000 Chinese had located in Manila."

[Davis, "Island of Formosa," p. 12, Note.] The Spaniards on their journey to Poonchow anchored at Amoy, which they called Tan-su-so, the local pronunciation of Chang-tsu-so, the name of the island during the Ming dynasty.

"This Tan-su-so is a gulfy and fresh water town of some thousand households, and bathed continually by the sea and soldiers in garrison, and compassed about with a great and strong wall; and the gates fortified with plates of iron; and the foundations of all the houses are of lime and stone, and the walls of lime and yeast; and some of bricks; their houses within very fairly wrought, with great courts, their streets fair and broad all paved." [Mendoza, Vol. II, p. 44.]

The law at this time against a Chinese leaving his country, and against the admission of foreigners into China, was very strict, and in 1604, the Dutch first arrived in these waters, with. So hostile were the Chinese measures against the Dutch, Admiral Wyngaert, who was sent to Amoy, was compelled to leave the Pescadore. The Dutch attention was turned towards Japan, where permission to trade was obtained in 1611, and no further serious attempt on China was made until 1622. In that year a squadron of 14 ships arrived from Batavia, and took possession on the Pescadore, whence expeditions were sent to Amoy to try to compel the Chinese to receive the Dutch. The result was that open hostilities were



## NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.E.O., 5th Rd. London, W.C. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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No. 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1641

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NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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"ROON."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Wednesday, the 9th inst., at NOON.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th October, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be made before the 18th October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

Agents, MELCHERS &amp; CO., Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 5

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 1

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 8.15 p.m.

The Concert will be in aid of the following charities:

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("Reviewed by Percy F. Martin, F.R.G.S.")

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Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1642

## INTIMATIONS

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THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICE (Hongkong Club Annex), on SATURDAY, 19th October, at 12.30 p.m.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1635

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C. G. CLOSE, Secretary.  
Shanghai, 27th September, 1907. 1612

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